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## New-Hork Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1887.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-A talk with Mr. Harrington, secretary of the National League, —— Irishmen criticising Irish estimates. —— Ready for evictions on the O'Grady estates. == The world of London. \_\_\_ Mr. Gladstone on "Electoral Facts of 1887" in The Nineteenth Century. = An earthquake in Mexico, = Fishing vessels in a storm. = The Red River Valley Railroad trouble.

DOMESTIC. - Assembling of Democratic State Committeemen at Saratoga. — Barrel factory burned near Detroit; loss, \$250,000. — John W. Mackay talked of the Nevada Bank and the wheat deal. Justice Field decided that the courts could not compel Senator Stanford to testify before the Pacific Commission. === The trouble in the Chicago ball club. \_\_\_\_ Increased estimates of the dead in the battle with the Utes.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Thistle took a spin for pleasure down the bay. - A thief killed himself in trying to escape from a building. The agreement between Mr. Garrett and Mr. Ives made public. = Stormy experience of the Bermude. = Andrew Charles died. = Fire bugs caught in Plainfield, === Castle Garden investigation goes on. === Two nondescripts, He and It, at Naturalist Reiche's shop. - New-York beats Indianapolis at baseball. \_\_\_\_ A lawyer thrashed by two brothers. === Falling coal killed one man and wounded two. = Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains)-45d. per ounce -74.87 cents. Stocks irregular, active, fluctnating but higher, closing strong.

THE WEATHER,-Indications for to-day : Slightly warmer and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 77°; lowest. 59°; average. 67<sup>1</sup>2°.

Not often does Nemesis overtake a transgressor in a more horrible way than in the case of the burglar McDevitt, who met a wretched death while endeavoring to escape from his captors. It is impossible to feel much sympathy for such a fellow, "Served him right" may seem a heartless verdict, but it is substantially a just one.

Managers of race courses should learn the lesson which is plainly written on the face of the accident at Saratoga vesterday. That lesson is the necessity of a straightaway track. especially for short races in which many horses are entered. On a curved track such accitlents, with more or less serious results, are bound to occur. They can be prevented; and a preventable accident is not many removes from a crime.

The Thistle took her first trial spin in Amer. lean waters yesterday, and showed herself to be, what everybody knew she was, a trim and rapid boat. But there was no attempt to get speed out of her. Even if the wind had not been light, the Scotchmen are too canny to let us know just what their wonderful yacht can accomplish. Perhaps she will not be put to a complete test before the Cup races themselves come off. At any rate there is no doubt that it will not be easy work to beat her.

President Borden has acted promptly and judicionsly upon the authority delegated to him by the Park Board, and Messrs, Olmstedand Vaux are already engaged in revising the plans of Morningside. The work of completing the Park system is thus auspiciously begun. Let us hope that this fair promise will be fulfilled by the appointment of these artists on such terms as will make their counsel available throughout the improvement of the entire circuit and will insure the execution of the design in full accordance with its letter and spirit.

Leaders of the National League seem not at all dismayed by the policy of suppression on which the Government have entered. It is in a tone of undoubted triumph that Mr. Timothy Harrington, the League's secretary, speaks, as reported in a special cable dispatch printed on the first page of this issue. What the next step of the Government will be is doubtful. Our correspondent feels assured that proclamation will be followed by prohibition. The difficulties which the Government will encounter, whatever measures it may adopt, as pointed out by Mr. Harrington, would seem to foredoom coercion in this direction to failure,

The Democratic State Committee will not meet under the most cheerful auspices this year. The chief reason for this is the action of the Labor party in putting its own candidates in the field. As far as the actual busiless before the Committee-fixing the time and place for the State Convention—is con-perned, there will probably be little difficulty in disposing of it. But the Committee has a good deal more than this on its hands. There are three vacancies to be filled, and the friends of both Cleveland and Hill want to fill them. Whether there will be an actual test of the trength of the two elements is doubtful;

bearing upon the cardinal issue of next year.

TARIFF RESPONSIBILITY.

vania and New-Jersey to favor protection, and action by Congress. in Kentucky to hold free trade its cardinal doctrine, influences thoughts and utterances on that question to such an extent that at last men truthful in every other relation of candor and intellectual honesty, when they as if they were lineal descendants of Ananias, One of the false statements most frequently heard, that the Republican party, being responsible for the protective policy and for protective enactments generally, is responsible for each detail and feature of every such act, is now reiterated by "The Louisville Courier-Journal," a journal from which better things might be expected.

The Republican party cast nearly all the votes by which the tariff of 1883 was finally passed. Only one Democratic vote in the Senate and seventeen in the House were cast for the adoption of the conference report, Republicans in Congress are beyond question responsible for the general policy and objects of that measure, for only two of them in the Senate and ten in the House voted against it. But certain of its provisions were fastened upon the bill almost exclusively by Demo- the Democratic party loves and always has cratic votes. It is a truth perfectly well known that the Democrats were thus respon-sible for certain features of that act, which the Republicans were finally obliged to accept or else to abandon the bill altogether. Those very provisions have since caused great mischief, and that result was deliberately anticipated by Democrats when the bill was under discussion. The history is important, not only in its bearing upon the tariff question, but as illustrating the essential disloyalty of the Democratic party.

It is loyal to seek the welfare of the country, the faithful enforcement of its laws, the successful working of its Government. It is essentially disloyal to sacrifice the public welfare in order that Government may be discredited, its policy may work mischief and an opposition party may thus succeed. "Her Majesty's loyal Opposition," a phrase not destitute of meaning, would hold it moral treason to seek the overthrow of a national policy by that italies grant. And nevertheless "The causing or widening defects in it, pernicious to the public welfare, in order to have it condemned and abandoned. The corps commander who did not believe in McClellan or in Grant as a General, and therefore sought his failure by causing the defeat of the army, would clearly have been guilty of treason; his duty to the country was to make as complete and successful as possible the efforts directed by the lawfully constituted authorities. Precisely so in law-making, it is essentially disloyal to vote for amendments known to be damaging to the public welfare, in order to make the general policy of the Government end in disaster and in its abandoment,

This is a crime which the Democratic party in Congress has committed every time a pro- of the judgment of Surrogate Lyons of Tompkins tective tariff has been under consideration. County rests upon a single proposition, namely, The chief aim of the measure, the general plan of the campaign, being determined by provided that it might "hold real and personal the lawfully constituted majority, the patriotic duty of every member of the mi-nority is to make that measure as perfect for its purpose as possible. But Democrats have in every case labored to make tariff bills as defective and faulty as possible. in order to be able to say afterward: "See how badly this measure works." In an act framed for protection, for instance, excep- bly not far short of \$6,000,000, and this amount tionally low duties on a particular kind of iron or steel manufacture, such as wire rods or tin the certain appreciation in the value of its plates or cotton ties, must tend to make the Western lands. ments, at war with the general plan of the bill, striving to make the measure as defective as they could so that it should injure the country as much as possible. Their disloyal hope was that its defect would turn public sentiment in their favor. That was just as unratriotic in spirit as the aid and comfort given during the war by the same party to rebels against the Government.

DISCRETION IN EXTRADITION. The extradition of Chicago's famous adven torer. McGarigle, cannot be reasonably expected under the existing treaty with Great Britain. The Illinois authorities have been reported as endeavoring to interest the State Department in the case in order to secure his surrender on the ground of comity. There is no reason to believe that Canada would accede to the request if it were to be made; and the established practice of the State Department discourages applications of this nature, A Government which itself refuses to surrender fugitive criminals when there are no treaty provisions covering the case cannot consistently ask other nations to make an exception to the same rule. The uniform practice at Washington has been to restrict the privilege of extradition to Governments which have entered into treaty engagements to that effect. There have been exceptions to the rule, notably the case of Arguelles, who was surrendered in 1864 to the Spanish authorities in the absence of a treaty; but the powerful plea of Mr. Seward in favor of the discretionary use of the President's power to extradite a criminal without the sanction of law has been overruled by his successors. Mr. Seward escaped a vote of condemnation from Congress when the Arguelles case was formally debated, but the extreme views held by him on this subject bave never been upheld by American authorities on international law. The exceptions only prove the rule so far as the example of the United States Government is concerned. Fugitive criminals have been extradited without treaty from Spain, Egypt and other coun. tries, notably Tweed and Surratt; but while these favors have been accepted on the ground of international comity, the State Department has not itself followed the example. Unquestionably Secretary Bayard would be as unwilling to ask Canada to surrender McGarigle as Secretary Frelinghuysen was to carry out

the same principle in the Vogt case. It is true that the whole theory of extradition law presupposes a moral obligation on the part of a civilized Government to give up criminals who are guilty of heinous offences in another State. The obligation, however, while it may be conceded as an abstract principle by writers on international law, is not one which any Governor or President or Prime Minister is willing to act upon solely at his discretion. He requires the authority of law. He is unwilling to regulate his conduct in such which would take from the cause of education cases by abstract considerations of universal morality and the common good of society. The discretion is too large to be employed without direct warrant of law. This has been the ruling consideration in the important Interstate Extradition Conference held last week

tionary powers and to limit their responsibil- of carrying this State next November. ities by precise forms of law as they are to

MALIGNING LABOR,

The Democratic party pretends to have a high regard for the laboring man. The prolife, who can discuss other subjects with fession is an arrant fraud. Before the war come to talk about the tariff slip into untruth ing, as it does now, as the champion of the workingman, gave the lie to its fine words by upholding the system which kept millions of workingmen in bondage. Masquerading as the devoted friend of labor, the Democracy did its utmost to degrade it.

eratic organs. A laboring man that consents to support the Democratic ticket is the only sort of laboring man in whom the Democratic for a tool; they resent his independent political loved the workingmen.

"The Albany Argus," the leading organ of the Democracy in the interior, emptied a large number of vials of wrath and denunciation on the Labor party as soon as the nominations were made, and, taking counsel of its apprehensions, it has persisted in the same exercise ever since. It is clear that "The Argus" will never condone a laboring man who declines to vote as the Democracy tells him to. Just at present it is mixing its heavy imprecations with some first-rate notices of Mr. Sweet, The ism to be displayed, first-rate notices were inspired by Mr. Sweet's resignation from the tail of the Labor ticket and are interesting as showing how much anxiety the Labor party is causing the Democracy of New-York, "The Argus" calls attention to the resignation of the tail of the ticket in brevier, and, not content with that, it publishes extracts from Mr. Sweet's letter on its editorial page with all the impressiveness Argus" is maladroit enough to endeavor to machine that is to run the approaching Democratic State Convention is not thrown out of gear by the Labor party!

MRS. FISKE'S BEQUESTS TO CORNELL. A careful perusal of the opinions of Justices Hardin and Merwin, rendered at the Utica General Term of the Supreme Court in the McGraw-Fiske will case, does not lead to the absolute conviction that the library of Cornell University must lose the million or more of dollars left it by the generous testatrix or that Governor Hill will be able to buy a new yacht from his share of the spoils for breaking the will. The reversal that as the original charter of the university property to an amount not exceeding \$3,000,000 in the aggregate," and as the property of the university already had exceeded that sum in 1881 when Mrs. Fiske died, it could take nothing under her will. As to the fact that the university is the possessor and actual owner of property largely in excess of \$3,000,000 in value there seems to be little or no doubt. The value of the university property of all kinds at the present time is probapromises to be largely swelled in the future by

But the real controversy in the Court of measure work badly, to render it harmful to

But the real controversy in Marian terms

Appeals will be over what Justice Merwin terms

Appeals will be over what Justice Merwin terms fought week after week for just such amend. the "nature and scope of the restriction on the other than the State interfere to prevent corporation taking by bequest property which under the terms of its charter it cannot hold? The General Term says that any person interested in the estate can interfere, as the contestants in this case. This conclusion is chiefly based upon two decisions in the Court of petty exclusiveness. Appeals-in White vs Howard and Chamberlain vs Chamberlain. As these were decisions of the highest court in the State, the General Term, of course, did not feel at liberty to disregard them, even though without them the judges might not have reached the same conclusion. But the Court of Appeals, while it endeavors to avoid a conflict with, does not necessarily feel bound by, a former decision made by its own court which it believes to be erroneous. It is therefore interesting to note that in neither of the two cases mentioned upon which the General Term reverse the judgment was much attention given by the court of Appeals to the point that is of such are decorated in elegant taste with bric-a brac, curios Court of Appeals to the point that is of such than sixteen lines of a long opinion are given to this question. In fact it only came up with respect to a little bequest which was made among many larger ones, and little importance appears to have been attached to it either by counsel or court. The Chamberlain case brought out more clearly the point that "an individual whose interests will be affected by a transgression of the rule may assert and insist upon the limitation as a restriction upon the power of the than sixteen lines of a long opinion are given to corporation to take," but even there the court seems to have been impressed with the doctrine "doubtless the restrictions upon corporations is a governmental regulation and one of policy and to be enforced by the Government." So that in view of all the facts in the Fiske case that distinguish it from either of the above cases, it seems far from certain that the Court of Appeals will necessarily feel bound, as the General Term was, by their former adjudications

Moreover, to sustain the contention of the university authorities would be a result in accordance with the holdings not only of the highest courts in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other of the most advanced States, but also of the United States Supreme Court itself. The argu ment is that such a restriction in a corporation's charter is put there by the State itself, in order that to that extent it may control the accumulations of the institution; that in fact it is a part of the contract of the State with the corporation, and that therefore the State only can enforce that agreement. In the case of Cornell University, the State, so far from seeking to enforce this provision, has expressly waived it by enacting in 1882 an amendment to the university's charter, permitting it to receive without limit "such property real and personal as has been or may hereafter be given to said corporation by gift, grant, devi etc. Professor Fiske and the other contestants have made an agreement among themselves as to the manner in which the property shall be distributed if the will is broken. It would indeed be unfortunate if the Court of Appeals should find themselves unable to agree with the Supreme Court of the United States and bound to affirm a decision the means of collecting one of the noblest university libraries in the world, and pour the proceeds of this large estate into grasping but already

The brand-new comet which Professor Brooks but under the surface much political work in this city. The Governors of States are brighter." That is the reason why it does not

well-filled hands.

will go on that will have a more or less direct | probably as anxious to reduce their discre- resemble the chances which the Democracy have

bring about uniformity of practice in the under a portrait of the President at Wheeling has Falsehoods about the tariff appear to be State capitals. The excellent rules adopted by led to a renewal of warfare upon the Grand Army regarded by Democrats as offences which the the Conference will have both effects if gen- all along the line of the Democratic press. It recording angel never sees. The dishonest erally approved by the authorities of the is described as another "wanton outrage" which attitude of that party, pretending in Pennsyl- States and supplemented with appropriate will involve the speedy "smash-up of the pensiongrabbing military machine." It is cool now and has been for a fortnight, but the heated period is not yet over. Why do our friends, the enemy, agitate themselves prematurely when the recurrence of heat and humidity may be expected at any moment? The Wheeling incident is a political straw that shows the bearing of the wind. it was the Democratic party which, while pos- Why not meditate upon it calmly and philosophically?

> What the great wall was to China solidity is to the South-an effectual barrier to capital and to commercial and social progress.

The so-called Free Trade wing of the Pennsyl With this record it is not surprising that the vania Democracy will press a platform upon the Democratic party is now found abusing and Allentown Convention to-morrow which demands libelling laboring men. Some weeks ago the a reduction of the tariff. This platform will be Labor party, in pursuance of an inalienable somewhat of a political curiosity, as it is said right, met in State Convention and made nom- to be the first of the kind ever offered in Penninations for State offices. For so doing it sylvania by any party. It declares that the has been steadily reviled ever since by Demo. surplus has made a revision of our system of taxation indispensable and cordially indorses the recommendation of President Cleveland that "the increasing and unnecessary surplus be released to the people by amendments to all revenue laws managers have any interest. For the laboring which shall cheapen the price of the negessaries man per se they care nothing. They want him of life and give freer entrance to such imported materials as by American labor may be manuaction as an impertinence. That is the way factured into marketable commodities." It favors the retention of the internal revenue tax on spirits. Now it will be interesting to see what becomes of this production at Allentown.

Clear evidence of the violation and evasion of the Civil Service law by the Commissioners appointed by Mayor Whitney in Brooklyn was produced before the Investigating Committee last spring. That the commissioners have not learned visdom is shown by the disclosure just made that oral examinations have been permitted where written ones should be required. In oral examinations it is easy for discrimination and favorit-

"The London Times" speaks of New-York as "the prodigy of cities." Now let us see if the price of real estate goes up.

Nobody need be surprised if David B. Hill State and turns his steps toward the county fairs of Kansas. The public will be led to indulge in this conjecture on learning that a canvass of the Presidential preferences of Kansas Democrats made by "The Kansas City Times" yields this result: Cleveland, 306; Thurman, 7; convince its readers that the Democratic Hill, 6. It is understood that the Governor never did think much of Kansas.

> Yes, that earthquake which is reported to have given Augusta, Ga., "a slight shock," may turn out to be simply Mr. Grady's Vice-Presidential

> Now that the President has been secured for Atlanta there is talk in Georgia of having Jefferson Davis invited, and of having Editor Grady introduce them with felicitous allusions to the New South and to the era of good feeling. A review by the President and the ex-President of the veterans of the Lost Cause would be a good

> > PERSONAL.

The Indian students at Hampton, Va., will put in old St. John's Church there a fine window in memory of Pocahontas.

The late M. Paydetoup had three friends who stuck to him through all changes of fortune to the end: Delibes, Ambroise Thomas and Carolus Duran. Ex-Senator Sargent left an estate valued at less than

A letter written just after the Congress of Berlin

by Czar Alexander II. to the Princess Dolgorouki has been made public in Europe. "The Congress," wrote the Crar, "has been an immense misfortune to Russia. sernauy has sold us. The Russian statesmen have not been equal to their mission. Prince Bismarck's reserve ought to have warned them that Russian interests would be sacrificed. I can see that this is revenge. Prince Bismarck wanted to avenge himself for the support which I gave France in 1875."

Professor Mommsen will spend the coming winter

Prince Bismarck at Kissingen this to be taking twenty baths a day, staying in fifteen minutes each time. Ex-Secretary Windom and family have been visiting Narwick, Mass., Mrs. Windom's native place.

Mr. Labouchere thinks Mary Queen of Scots ought to be "elevated to the rank of a saint," and says that if this is not done it will be owing to "a spirit of In addition to taking full care of the son of M. De-

pretis, King Humbert has granted to that states man's widow a life pension of \$2,000 a year. Miss Edna Dean Proctor is at the Isles of Shoals. "Fancy," says a "San Diego (Cal.) Union" writer, a neat, precise little lady, whose queenly presence and stately bearing command the respect and veneration due to a noble woman in the autumn of life Picture to yourself a very peculiar little house, too large for a cottage, too small for a mansion. The ample yard about it is not yet beautified beyond the setting out of a few orange or palm trees, but within the house, no sunnier home is to be found among all interest to Cornell University and the cause of and, what is of more precious interest than all, sacred education. In the case of White vs Howard less trophics of the great rebellion. Here hangs a guitar; over the mantel is a fine set of silver service; a

Signor Tagliopietra and his wife (Mme. Carreno have returned to New-York after a long visit to Carraças, Venezuela.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There are 2,500,000 dogs in Texas, which are said kill \$5,000,000 worth of sheep every year. Still se dog is a noble animal.

ence Knocked Out.—Railroad Engineer—You am color blind because I call that red zephyr

say I am color blind because I call that red zephyr-blue, do you!

Great Scientist—Yes sir, you are color blind.

"I say that zephyr is blue and you say it's red, now how do you know it isn't blue!"

"Any one with good sight can see that it is not blue; it is red,

"Did your wife ever send you to the store to match

"Did you ever succeed. Mr. Scientist, tell me that?"

"No." "There now."—(Omaha World. Here is a French story with four distinct morals : four files were in search of a breakfast. One found some jelly and regaled himself. The jelly was not genuine and the fly turned upon his back. The second fly, seeing the sad fate of his friend, resolved to eat plain bread. But there was so much alum in the bread that he, too, turned over and breathed his last. The third fly attacked a glass of beer, but the aloes thing eatable was tampered with, resolved to commit suictice. He found some German fly paper on which was inscribed "Death to files." He partook freely, but the more he ate the better he felt. He stuck to the fly paper and lived to n good old age.

"The New-Orleans Picayune" has very little rev ence for the esoteric philosophy of New-England as embodied in the Concord School of Philosophy. It calls that eminently respectable institution a good example of intellectual gripes.

It is said that no more sand is to be put on horserailroad iracks in this city. From all appearances the railroad officials have all the sand that is necessary.

An English fashion paper recently printed an article n "American green Indian corn," which, it says, "is eaten in its green state, green cobs in fact." It tells it condemns as inclegant. Then it says: " A more clo-The brand-new comet which Professor Brooks gant but tedious method of taking or picking out the has just discovered is reported as "becoming grains with a fork has begun to prevail, more especially brighter." That is the reason why it does not with ladies at the table d'hote. The young grains

constituting the cob are a colletons vegetable, and they begin to come in it st as green peas and over, or nearly so. Many persons prefer the peculiar flavor of the green maize, and a taste once acquired for it is suie to be lasting."

A new poet has arisen. His name is Robert Sinnickson, of New-Jersey, and Le was formerly editor of "The Moonly Voice," The following stanza shows

of "The Moonly Voice." The following stanza
the quality of Mr. Sinnickson's veric:
Like califess cow, I'm lonely, now—
I've lost my better half.
Yet, she might now be called the cow,
And I, the blatant calf.
I dream about her, every night,
And think of her all day.
I'm surely in a sorry plight—
My girl has gone away.

"The Army and Navy Journal" says:" The appearance of the cruiser Chicago, as she rests in the water off the Navy Yard, is decidedly impressive, and this ship promies to be the finest addition to the United States Navy which has over been made." And this is one of the vessels built by John Roach, too.

"Hello, Charley, what are you doing; moving?" asked one young man of another whom he met with a big valie in his hand.

"I've just commenced my vacation."

"Your vacation?"

"Yes. I'm vacating at the request of my landlady."

Again the old chestnut is repeated that Frank Hurd will be heard in the Ohio campaign this fall. won't be heard in Congress, however, for some time.

won't be heard in Congress, however, for some time.

Quite a comical incident in Fanculi Hall square amused lookers-on the other day. A well-known gentleman, quite prominent in temperance work, was proceeding burriedly along when he stepped upon a banana peel, which "like death, levels all ranks," and out from a parcel which he was carrying stot a buttle of brandy, the glass receptacle being dashed to pieces and the liquor sprinkied about. Among those who witnessed his fail were several gentlemen who know him well, and who, knowing his confirmed temperance principles, rallied him upon the loss of the liquor. In vain did he plead that he was taking the brandy home for domestic purposes; his termenters put aside all his attempts at explanation and gravely hectured him upon the evils of the dram cup.—(Boston Budget.

## THE DRAMA.

An important incident of the new school was the opening of the Union Square Theatre, which was ef-

ONE AGAINST MANY.

fected last night in the presence of a numerous and enthusiastic assemblage, with the representation of a new play by Mr. A. C. Gunter, entitled "One Against Many." The piece is a portraiture of Nihilism, as com-plicated with love and money, in Russia. It is comprised in three acts. The "One" is a French diploma-tist, resident at St. Petersburg. The "Many" are the Nihilists-of whom his mistress, an innocent dupe, is likely to be made a victim. The play depicts her danger and her lover's cool and adroit rescue of her and of himself. The story is interesting and the dramatic exposition of it is made with effective pictures and startling incidents. The movement is rather languid, but this, last night, was attributable in part sends his regrets to the county fairs of this to the extreme nervous trepatation of the performers The plot under any circumstances, though, would re main complicated. Fortions of the dialogue are stilled. When the colloquies of the lovers have been relieved of artificial verbiage and the action has been refreshed with directness, the interest of the play for refreshed with directness, the interest of the play for the public will be much increased. There is an excess of documents and of literary conflagrations. The political leaning of the play is adverse to Nihllism and to the entire current nonsense about liberty and the lights of man. The portraiture of Nihllism, indeed, what with napkins, sympathotic ink, blotting pais and other parapherinals of mystery, has its dislinctly come side. The play had a considerable measure of success and will have a run, but it was heavily hampered by amateurish acting, as well as some inherent weight of complexity and verbosity. Mr. Inrieigh, playing the chief part, impersonated one of those ever-beloved stage heroes whom no difficulties can appai and no holrors intimidate. He has the stage exclusively to himself duting a large part of the night, and as often as the jaws of run seem about to engulf him he passes lightly by them, and smiles to hear them shut with a disappointed snap. Coolness in the moment of deadly peri should not—at least for the purposes of dramatic art—be unaccompanied with suggestion of an atmosphere of danger. Mr. Burleigh seemed rather to realize the ease of a man who knows that there is no actual risk, rather than the thrilling caim of an excitement that just borders on delirium. This actor possesses the charm of graceful manners and polished address; he is effective in tableaus and he is winning in temperament; but of dramatic power in expression he gave no indication, and his use of the English language was often conspicuously careless. The theatic has been renovated and richly decorated, and is now a really beautiful house. The removal of the walls of the old hoves gives an air of spaciousness to the auditorium, and the bronze color throughout the house is soft and pleasant.

The cast of the play was as follow: the public will be much increased. There is an ex-

The cast of the play was as follows:

Baron Dimitri Monchikoff. Francis Reinan
Prince Michaelovitch Dan Leeson
Hert Zamaroff. Alfred Klein
Cuthbert Cholmondely Albert Roberts
Hernan Muller George DeVere
Henri La Roque Frederick Goldthwaite
Francois Hernan Muller Francois H. P. Harrison
Nau J. C. Terman
Gregory Kate Gibbert
Countess Olga Kate Gibbert
Vassaliass Carrie Jacksen
Feira Edde Monte Lambert John L. Burleigh

"THE DOMINIE'S DAUGHTER."

Last night Mr. D. D. Lloyd's comedy of the days of the Washington, called "The Dominie's Daughter," was presented here at the People's Theatre, with the scenery sed for it last season at Wallack's and was welcomed and enjoyed by a numerous and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Byron Douglas and his company appeared in it, and will presently make a tour of the country with it. Last night also this same piece was brought forward under excellent circumstances at the Boston Museum to begin the regular season at that house. Mr. Lloyd has considerably strengthened the humorous part of the play, and has given it a sharper and more natural termination. In the Douglas, company Mr. Henry Vandenhoff plays the In the Douglas, company Mr. Henry vandennou prays the Dominie and Miss Marion Beoth (Edwin Booth's niece) plays Molly. Bat Boston the scenery displayed last night was beautiful. Great care has been taken with the churchyard scene. Another of Mr. Lloyd's plays, "The Woman Hater," has been bought for England by Mr. Edward Terry, who intends to produce it in London about Christmas time. This play was innecliately successful when originally brought out in Chicago last year. about Caristinas time. This play was made to ceasing when originally brought out in Chicago last year. Mr. Reland Reed has bought it for America, and will go on the road with it, playing the part originally acted by the late John T. Raymond. Still another play by Mr. Lloyd, the ludicrous, farcical piece cutilied "For Congress," will go upon the road in September, with Mr. William Cullington as Limber and with a good company.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE. The opening of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, ansounced for last night, did not occur. It will, however, be effected this evening, when the new play of "The Still Alarm," now quite ready, will have its first representa-tion. Tickets bought for last night will be good for to-night.

REVIVAL OF JIM THE PENMAN. This capital play was acted last night, to a full house, and with fine effect. The cast was as follows :

. Evelyn Campbell . Jeunie Eustace . . . Kate Ferguson

REVIVAL OF "HELD BY THE ENEMY." The Star Theatre, richly draped with the flags of America and England, was opened last night, for the new eason, with Mr. Gillette's strong drama of "Held by The 550th performance of it the Enemy." The 550th performance of it in America and the 150th of it in England vill occur simultaneously to-night. The movement of the piece has been improved by judicious alteration since last it was seen in New-York. A numerous audience enjoyed the performance last night and warmly welcomed the author. The strength, originality and many merits of the drama have long ago been recognized. Its recurrence is welcome, and it will have a prosperous

The cast is as follows: Major-General H. B. Stamburg... Charles W. Stokes
Colonel Charles Prescott... Henry M. ler
Lieu enant Gordon Hayne... James Neil
Surgeon Fielding... Melbourne McDowell
Surgeon Hathaway... Scott Cooper
Thomas Henry Beau... Wilham Gilletto
Uncle Rufus... Lealu Allen Uncle Rufus Lieutenant Colonei McPhetsen Captain Woodferd Adjutant General Marston Euphemia Motreery Rachel McCreery Susan McCreery

SALT FOR MUGWUMP TAILS.

SALT FOR MUGWUMP TAILS.

From The Chicago Tribuna.

Mr. Edgerton, of Indiana, insists that Collector Secberger (of Chicago) and similar men in authority can chop offheads without explanation, which is the Jacksonian doctrine to a dot, while Mr. Oberly maintains that such decapitation, if allowed, would make the Civil Service law a dead letter. The Bourbons are delighted with Edgerton, and the Mugwump pressesses in the "Bishop" a long-lost brother. If the National Democratic Convention shall decide to throw a sop to the Mugwumps nothing will be safer than to tack this tail to the Cleveland kite. If, on the other hand, the assembled sapisacy of the party shall pour contempt upon Magwump pretensions, what better way can be let upon than to bestow honor on Edgerton? There may even be a secret understanding to that effect between the two commissioners. It behoves Black and Vilas to keep a sharp eye on them.

THE PATH TO GLORY.

THE WORLD OF LONDON.

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY MR. EDMUND YATES.

THE QUEEN'S NORTHWARD JOURNEY-PRINCE BIS-MARCK AT KISSENGEN-SOCIAL EVENTS OF THE DULL SEASON-THE LORD MAYOR

IN IRELAND-A TORY CAMPAIGN BUUNDER-ROYAL FASHIONS IN DRESS-SIR JOHN PU-LESTON-LORD ABEL-DERN'S ESTATE-PERSONAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Queen left Osborne for Sectional shortly after 50 clock Wednesday evening. She crossed to Gosport in the royal yacht, where she received a salute of twenty-one guns from the Channel fleet at Epithesa, the vessels of which were dressed with bunting and their crews mustered on deck. Her Majesty could well have dispensed with the firing, as orders had been sent that there was to be no salute at Portsmouth harbor. But all the vessels were dressed and their yards manned and the band of the flagship played the National authem. The Queen remained aboard the yacht during the removal of her luggage to the train, which occupied forty minutes. The respective commanders in chief on the station received Her Majosty on the landing. The train started at 7 o'clock. There were fourteen extringes. The Queen received Her Majesty on the landing. The train started at 7 o'clock. There were fourteen carriages. The Queen stopped at Perth for nearly an hour Thursday morning and was received by the Duke of Athole and Lord Tullihardine. Much resentment had been excited by the very feelish order for the public to be excluded from the just-form, which it was utterly impossible to carry out; and for the first time the Queen arrived and departed amid dead silence. The breakfast-room was beautifully decorated with flowers which had been sont from Scone Palace, Pitfour and other houses in the neighborhood. There was a crowd at Ferryhill, near Aberdeen, and the Queen was loudly cheered here, as also at Ballater, where there was a guard of honor in waiting.

BISMARCK AT KISSENGEN. Prince Bismarck is stopping at Kissengen in the royal schloss, which has been placed as his disposal by the Prince-Regent of Bavaria. The private apartments of the schloss, which the Prince and his family occupy, are splendidly furnished, and the whole building is crammed with valuable pictures, beautiful old carvings and rare tapestry. The Prince's study, which is a marvel of comfort and elegance, has large windows from which are obtained charming views of the wooded hills around obtained charming views of the wooded him around.

The grand hall has ancient historic associations, as it
was the scene of the famous huut dinners of the PrinceBishops of Scinsheim, who were among the most joviet
and magnificent of the old German prelates. Prince Bismarck paid a visit to the Duke of Cambridge on the day after his arrival at Kissengen, and the Duke has twice dined at the schloss, only a very small and select party being invited to meet him.

DULL SEASON FESTIVITIES. Sir Salar Jung is the entertainer par excellence of the dull season. He gave a large dinner party Saturday evening to meet the Princess Louise with a small reception to follow.

The Lord Mayor has actually started for Ireland, but as yet the Dublin Mansion House has made no sign. It is hardly likely that the Lord Mayor of Dublin will try Sir Reginald Hanson not only subscribed £100 to the Iriah Landlords' Defence "Society but secured it a nice little nestegg at the Mansion House.

ANOTHER BYE-ELECTION. The fate of North Hants still trembles in the balance. The Conservative organizers both here and at Northwich have committed a capital error. They seem to think any one with M. P. at the end of his name is good enough to send down as a platform speaker to auswer the trained platformers of the Irish and Liberal party. The real truth is, country audiences do not so much care whether a speaker is an M. P. or not so long as he can

bring himself to the point and speak in language which they can understand. This few Tory M. P.s know how The ball given a few days since at the Hotel Victoria by Lady Goldsmid and Mesdames Fould and De Stern was one of the most important events of the present suc-cessful season at St. Moritz. Lady Goldsmid assisted by an expert American gentleman led the cotilion. American beauty was well to the fore. The Misses Fould looked very charming in pink. Lady Goldsmid herself

wore white with pale green ribbons and bunches of rest pink carnations—that flower of the Engadine. The cotilion was kept up for two hours before supper. Lady Goldsmid's well-managed party helped every one to forget the terrors of the miniature earthquake. The weather at St. Moritz is now bitterly cold. Sir Julian and Lady Goldsmid have taken their departure for Bel-laggie and the Italian lakes. THE PRINCE SETS THE FASHIONS.

From Homburg: "Dear Atlas: You said a little time ago any alteration in the fashion of men's attire to become popular must have the sanction of the Prince of Wales. I have just seen H. R. H. in a most unbecoming, common-looking, snuff-colored suit, with a red com-forter round his throat. I hope this is not intended as the future country costume for English gentlen

SOME EMINENT PEOPLE. I sincerely congratulate Sir John Henry Pule

new rank and dignity. Many of us have experienced Sir John's hospitalities in Dean's Yard and Sussex Square, but henceforth it seems he is to be known officially as of Fyfnagion in the Parish of Llanfair Dyffryn Ctwyd. What a terrible name for a toastmaster! Mr. and Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck have taken Saxonbury Lodge, Eridge Park, from Lord and Lady

George Novill. The member for Falmouth journeys daily to London to attend to his Parliamentary duties. Lord Doneraile's title devolves on Mr. Richard Arthur St. Leger, a great-grandson of the first Viscount of the

family. The companions of the Conqueror did not settle in Ireland till the Sixteenth Century, when they became historic. The latest victim to hydrophobia being a Peer and his assailant a fox, recalls the death of the Duke of Richmond from the same result and a like animal, half a century since.

LORD ABERDEEN'S ESTATE.

Not a single offer was received for any part of Lord Aberdeen's fine estate of Cromar, situated in three different parishes of the great corn and turnly growing county of Aberdeen. Lots were arranged to suit either the classes or the masses, some being valued as low as hundreds while others ran up to several thousands. The property will be again exposed for sale in October. RELICS OF MARY STUART.

The Mary Queen of Scots tercentenary exhibition at Peterborough, held very appropriately in the precincts of the cathedral where she was first buried, has, I hear, attracted a large number of visitors on their way north. The lock of golden hair sent by the Queen looks as fresh and glossy as if it had been cut off only yesterday. The jewels, trinkets and quaint watches which she brought from France contrast painfully with the coarse shoes and rough gloves of her later years. The blood-stained lace which she wore on the night of Rizzio's murder lies ecution at Fotheringay.

APPLICATIONS TO RENT A MURDER-STAINED ROOM While there are thousands of empty houses in London, hundreds of them at the East End, it is difficult to understand how, within three days of the removal of the body of Lipski's victim there were ten applications for the miserable room in which the murder was committed. It was finally let to a small family for four shillings a week. The landlord only gets ten shillings a week rent for his house. His tenant lets it out again at an enor mous profit.

POPULARITY OF PROMENADE CONCERTS. It seems to be an ascertained fact that London can barely support one let alone two or three Italian operas, but even out of the season there is evidently little diffi-culty in filling two opera houses by means of promenade concerts. Those at Covent Garden appear well sup-ported. On Saturday night at all events there was a great crowd at Her Majesty's which wished to encore nearly every item in the programme of the new absurd-ity. The beputed singer Mile. Mikita is the centre pivot of the undertaking. She has an agreeable and taneful, if somewhat thin and delicate, voice, with which she sets off the artiess, unsophisticated presence and manner. When I add that a veteran artist is conductor it will be understood that the orchestra is first-rate and perfectly

CHARLES WYNDHAM AT ST. MORITZ. Charles Wyndham has not gone to America as has been very generally reported, but is spending his holi-days at St. Moritz. It is now settled that he goes to Berlin to play " David Garrick " in German next No vember.

FRANK MILES'S PROPOSED AMERICAN TRIP.

end of October with the intention of spending the winter months in a professional visit through the United States. Miles's fame as a portrait painter will have pre-ceded him to our American cousins. They are sure to appreciate the refining touches of his pencil and the

"THE SECRET FOR."

It must have been "a secret foe" who advised John A. Stevens to present his drams of that name even with an excellent London cast at the Opera Comiqua-Stevens is said to be a popular author-actor in the prov-inces and in America. Why should be seek to annex to those spacious dominions such an insignificant little corner as the West End of London! "A Secret Foe" is a perfectly inept piece of transpontinusm. The plot is